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DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

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DRAFT SECTION 4(F) EVALUATION

APPENDICES

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С	Limits of Disturbance of Build Alternatives
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E	Noise Assessment Report
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G	Modified Phase I Environmental Site Assessment
Н	Tree Inventory Composite Species List
I	Section 106 Assessment of Effects for Historic Properties
J	Transportation Management Plan Report Traffic Operational Analysis Report

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Glossary

Advisory Neighborhood Commissions (ANCs) — A District of Columbia local body of government that is made of the residents of the neighborhoods that affected by government action. There are 37 ANCs in the District of Columbia.

Ballast — For freight rail, normally consisting of crushed stone and is used to hold the track in place as trains pass through and to facilitate drainage.

Boring — the act of drilling holes into the earth to obtain soil samples.

Build Alternative — an alternative that requires programming and construction of improvements to fulfill the purpose and need for a project

Clean Water Act — also known as the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972 disallows discharging any pollutant from a point source into navigable waters, unless a permit was obtained beforehand. Section 404 of the Act, provide federal assistance to states and interstate agencies to establish and implement ongoing water pollution control grants.

Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 — an act administered by the Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, provides for management of the nation's coastal resources, including the Great Lakes, and balances economic development with environmental conservation. The CZMA outlines two national programs, the National Coastal Zone Management Program and the National Estuarine Research Reserve System.

Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) Tunnel — a tunnel that carries stormwater into the sewer system under normal conditions. In periods of a heavy weather event, when the sewer system cannot accommodate the increase in stormwater, the excess is discharged directly into a water source untreated.

Common Carrier Obligation - The common carrier obligation refers to the statutory duty of railroad companies to provide ``transportation or service on reasonable request'' (49 U.S.C. 11101(a)). A railroad company may not refuse to provide service merely because to do so would be inconvenient or unprofitable.

Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) – Established in the Executive Office as part of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), the council coordinates federal environmental efforts, policies, and initiatives, and ensures that federal agencies meet NEPA requirements.

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Cut-and-cover — method used to construct tunnels. This involves digging an open trench ("cut") and then sealing the top of the tunnel and "covering" it with backfill or other material. The "cut and cover" method is typically cheaper than boring

Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) – A comprehensive study of potential environmental impacts related to federally assisted projects. Projects for which an EIS is required are defined in the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended.

Environmental Justice — the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies. An environmental justice analysis is required in environmental assessments and environmental impact statements to ensure a future project does not disproportionately impact low-income and/or minority areas.

Federal Transit Administration (FTA) – The Federal Transit Administration (FTA) assists in developing improved mass transportation systems for cities and communities nationwide. Through its grant programs, FTA helps plan, build, and operate transit systems with convenience, cost and accessibility in mind.

Hispanic — persons who originate from Spanish-speaking countries, such as those in Latin America. In the U.S. Census, Hispanic is considered an ethnicity, not a race.

Intermodal Shipping Container — A freight container that is transported via multiple modes of transportation (usually between ship and train).

Jurisdictional determination (JD) – Regulatory review of previously identified wetlands and waters of the U.S. by the Army Corps of Engineers in compliance with Section 404 of the Clean Water Act.

Limits of Disturbance (LOD) — The area affected by construction and staging for the Project.

Maintenance of Traffic (MOT) — a plan that illustrates or lays out how traffic can navigate through a project site during an event that interrupts the everyday traffic flow (such as construction).

MARC (Maryland Area Regional Commuter) — Commuter Rail service offered by the Maryland Transit Administration. Service areas include Harford County, Maryland; Baltimore City; Washington D.C.; Brunswick, Maryland; Frederick, Maryland and Martinsburg, West Virginia.

Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) – A document that describes the terms and conditions agreed upon to resolve the potential adverse effects of a federal agency program, under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) – The law that requires federal agencies to consider the environmental impacts of major federal projects or decisions, to share information

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with the public; to identify and assess reasonable alternatives; and to coordinate efforts with other planning and environmental reviews taking place.

National Flood Insurance Program — The National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) is a Federal Program under the jurisdiction of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) that provides floodplain information to local communities, as well as flood insurance for property owners at risk to flooding. The NFIP makes available previously unavailable coverage for flood losses through a cooperative program based on community adoption and enforcement of minimum Federal floodplain management criteria.

National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) – The law that requires federal agencies to preserve historical and archeological sites. The Act created the National Register of Historic Places, the list of National Historic Landmarks, and State Historic Preservation Offices. Section 106 of the Act requires Federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties, and afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment. (Also see Section 106 terminology)

No Build/ No Action Alternative — The opposite of a Build Alternative, the No Build or No Action Alternative is when no construction or programming takes place. In NEPA documents (environmental assessments, environmental impact statements, etc.) the No Build Alternative serves as a control to compare with Build Alternatives. For a project to move forward, NEPA documents must show that conditions after the Build Alternative(s) are improved when compared to the No Build or No Action Alternative.

Project Proponent — the individual or organization that has overall control and responsibility for the project, or an individual or organization that together with others, each of which is also a project proponent, has overall control or responsibility for the project.

Rail Headway — The time between two trains boarded by the same unit at the same point.

Record of Decision (ROD) – The final step in the EIS process under NEPA. Documentation of the lead federal agency's formal decision on the proposed action. This document constitutes the basis for the federal agency's environmental finding on the project.

Right-of-way or rights-of-way (ROW) — Land owned by federal, state, or local agency reserved for transportation or utility uses (such as a road or power transmission lines).

Safe Drinking Water Act — a law originally passed in 1974, amended in 1986 and amended again 1996, to regulate the nation's public drinking water supply.

Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority (WMATA) – The agency that plans, builds, operates, and maintains the Washington D.C. metropolitan region's Metrorail and Metrobus transit systems as well as MetroAccess paratransit service.

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Section 106 Terminology

Adverse Effect - Found when an undertaking may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property that qualify the property for inclusion in the National Register in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association. Consideration shall be given to all qualifying characteristics of a historic property, including those that may have been identified subsequent to the original evaluation of the property's eligibility for the NRHP. Adverse effects may include reasonably foreseeable effects caused by the undertaking that may occur later in time, be farther removed in distance, or be cumulative. Adverse effects may include, but are not limited to physical destruction or damage to all or part of a historic property; alterations that are not consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (36 CFR part 68); removal of the property from its historic location; change of the character of the use or physical features that contribute to its significance; and/or introduction of visual, atmospheric, or audible elements that diminish the integrity of the property's significant historic features.

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) - An independent federal agency that promotes the preservation, enhancement, and productive use of our nation's historic resources, and advises the President and Congress on national historic preservation policy.

Area of Potential Effects (APE) - the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties if any such properties exist. The area of potential effects is influenced by the scale and nature of an undertaking and may be different for different kinds of effects caused by the undertaking.

Aspects of Integrity - Location; Design; Setting; Materials; Workmanship; Feeling; Association. These aspects influence the property's ability to convey its significance. Eligible and listed properties usually retain several aspects of integrity.

Historic Properties Affected - In accordance with 36 CFR 800.4(d)(2), at least one historic property is present within the APE. Consulting parties should then be invited to provide their views on the effects the undertaking. The federal agency is then responsible for making effect determinations, which are described in Section 4.

No Adverse Effect - In accordance with 36 CFR 800.5(b), an undertaking may be determined to have "No Adverse Effect" to historic properties if the undertaking's effects will impact the historic properties, but the effect would not alter a characteristic that qualifies the resource for inclusion in the NRHP in a manner that diminishes the significant aspect of integrity, then the finding for that aspect of integrity is "No Adverse Effect."

No Effect - In accordance with 36 CFR 800.4(d)(1), if no historic properties are present or an undertaking may have no effect to historic properties present in the APE, a finding of "No Effect" may be determined for an undertaking. This finding indicates that an undertaking would not alter any aspects of integrity or character-defining features for any historic properties.

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No Historic Properties Affected - In accordance with 36 CFR 800.4(d)(1), no historic properties are present within the APE or historic properties may be present but the undertaking will have no effect on them. The no effect means the undertaking would not alter any aspects of integrity or character-defining features on any historic property. If the federal lead agencies renders a "no historic properties affected" determination, and the SHPO concurs, the Section 106 process is then concluded.

Historic Property - Properties listed in or determined eligible for listing in the NRHP. The NRHP Criteria is applied to evaluate a property's historic significance.

Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) or Programmatic Agreement (PA): Cooperative written agreement between parties that communicates the agreed upon project or objective. Generally used in the Section 106 process to resolve adverse effects, describe mitigation, or stipulate project procedures.

National Historic Landmark (NHL) - nationally significant historic places designated by the Secretary of the Interior because they possess exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the heritage of the United States.

National Register of Historic Places (National Register) - Administered by the National Park Service (NPS), the official list of the nation's historic places worthy of preservation. It includes districts, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture.

National Register Criteria - The Criteria state that the quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture must be present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and that:

- A. are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history
- B. are associated with the lives or persons significant in our past; or
- C. embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history

Built resources are typically evaluated under Criterion A, B, and C; Criterion D applies primarily to archaeological resources.

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State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) - Administers the national historic preservation program at the state level, reviews National Register of Historic Places nominations, maintains data on historic properties that have been identified but not yet nominated, and consults with federal agencies during Section 106 review.

Undertaking - In accordance with CFR 800.16(y), a project, activity, or program funded in whole or in part under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a federal agency. It includes those carried out by or on behalf of a federal agency; those carried out with federal financial assistance; those requiring a federal permit, license, or approval; and those subject to State or local regulation administered pursuant to a delegation or approval by a federal agency.

Acronyms and Abbreviations

Acronym/Abbreviation	Full Name
	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
Amtrak	National Passenger Railway Corporation
	Advisory Neighborhood Commission
	Area of Potential Effect
BGS	Below Ground Surface
BTEX compounds	benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes
CAAA	Clean Air Act Amendments
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CLRP	Constrained Long Range Plan
CO	Carbon monoxide
CSO	combined sewer overflow
CSXT	
CZMA	Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972
CZMP	Coastal Zone Management Plan
	Decibel
	Diameter at Breast Height
	District of Columbia
	District of Columbia Environmental Policy Act
	District of Columbia Office of Zoning
DCRA	DC Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs
	DC Department of the Environment
	District Department of Transportation
•	outy Mayor for Planning and Economic Development
	DC Department of Parks and Recreation
	DC Department of Public Works
	Environmental Impact Statement
	Environmental Justice
EO	Executive Order

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	Freight Analysis Framework
	Floor Area Ratio
	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
FIRM	Flood Insurance Rate Map
FTA	Federal Transit Administration
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
ISA	International Society of Arboriculture
Ldn	day-night sound level
	equivalent continuous noise level
	Limits of Disturbance
	Leaking Underground Storage Tank
	Maryland Area Regional Commuter
	Mid-Atlantic Rail Operations
	Memorandum of Agreement
MOT	Maintenance of Traffic
MSATs	Mobile Source Air Toxics
MWCOG	Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
	National Capitol Planning Commission
NDW	Naval District Washington
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act of 1969
NHL	National Historic Landmark
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act of 1966
NO ₂	Nitrogen Dioxide
NPS	National Park Service
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
NS	Norfolk Southern
O ₃	Ozone
OP	(District of Columbia) Office of Planning
PA	Programmatic Agreement
PCBs	polychlorinated biphenyls
PM10; PM2.5	Particulate Matter 10/2.5 microns
PPV	peak particle velocity
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
ROD	Record of Decision
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
SIP	State Improvement Plan
	semi-volatile organic compounds
	toxicity characteristic leaching procedure
	Transportation Improvement Plan
	(National Capital Region) Transportation Planning Board
	total petroleum hydrocarbons in the diesel range organics
	otal petroleum hydrocarbons in the gasoline range organics
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TTI	Texas Transportation Institute
FWS	
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
UST	Underground Storage Tanks
VdB	vibration decibels
VMT	Vehicle Miles Traveled
VOCs	volatile organic compounds
VRE	Virginia Railway Express
WASADistrict of 0	Columbia Water and Sewer Authority
WMATAWashington	n Metropolitan Area Transit Authority

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